Exemption to foreign Companies

*351. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH KALYAN:
SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies Act provides for exemption to foreign companies from filing Indian Business accounts with some modification; and

(b) if so, the names of such foreign companies exempted during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As per section 594(1) of the Companies Act, 1956, every foreign company having a place of business in India is required to file its accounts with the Registrar of Companies. However, a proviso to the said section empowers the Central Government to direct by notification in the Official Gazette that in the case of any foreign company, the requirements laid down in this section shall not apply or shall apply subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the notification.

(b) 13 such companies were allowed exemption during the period from 1st February, 1994 to 31st July, 1994. The names are as follows:—

1. M/s. Inchap Buying Services Ltd. (Hongkong)
2. M/s. Westland Support Services Ltd. (England)
3. M/s. Becton Dickinson Asia Ltd. (Hongkong)
4. M/s. Erzagesellschaft mbh. (West Germany)
5. M/s. Sah Safari Inc. (U.S.A.)
6. M/s. Actionaid (London, U.K.)
7. M/s. Uri Civil Contractors AB (Sweden)
8. M/s. Snamprogetti S.P.A. (Italy)
9. M/s. Stryker Far East Inc. (U.S.A.)
10. M/s. Northern Telecom Ltd. (Canada)
11. M/s. Hughes Service (Far East) pte Ltd. (Singapore)
12. M/s. Chiyoda Corporation (Japan)
13. M/s. Mckinsey & Company Inc. (New York)

Ground Water Re-charge scheme in Karnataka

*352. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have approved a ground water re-charge scheme;

(b) if so, what are the salient features and the capital outlay involved;

(c) which are the critical areas in Karnataka where the experimental projects are likely to be taken up;

(d) what is the estimated cost of recharge with injection well technique and spreading channel technique;

(e) which of these techniques is being envisaged for Karnataka; and

(f) how it is proposed to actually harness the natural flow for useful purposes in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved a Central Sector Scheme on studies of Ground Water Recharge.

(b) The scheme has been sanctioned by the Government for an amount of Rs. 367.00 lakhs.

The salient features of the scheme are outlined below:—

Area Identified

It has been planned to take up two exploratory and two operational projects under the scheme. Areas which have been identified as critical and where the schemes would be undertaken are:

(i) Exploratory Studies

1. Gauribidanur and Mulbagal Taluks in Kolar District, Karnataka.

2. Orange and Banana growing areas in Amravati and Jalgaon District, Maharashtra.

(ii) Pilot Operational Projects

1. Union Territory of Delhi

2. Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(c) Gauribidanur and Mulbagal Taluks in Kolar District, Karnataka have been proposed for exploratroy artificial recharge strudies as per details given below:—

Taluk		Watershed/ Village Area (sq. km.)
I. Gauribidanur	(a) Bendihalla	86
	(b) Hosurhalla	76
	(c) Doddakurugodu	10
	(d) Menchenahalli village	10
	(e) Tokallahalli village	10
II. Mulbagal	(a) Nangli	260
	(b) Manchiganahalli village	6
	(c) Bhovi Bikkanahalli Doddahalla	33
	(d) Kottamangala	28

(d) Based on the Artificial Recharge Studies carried in Mehsana area of Gujarat in the year 1980—84 the cost per 1000 litres of recharged water has been estimated as Rs. 0.53 by Injection well method, Rs. 0.052 by Recharge pit method and Rs. 0.045 by Spreading Channel method.

(e) The techniques of artificial recharge being envisaged in Kolar District of Karnataka are Injection Wells, Percolation Tanks, Check dams and Sub-surface Dykes.

(f) In order to harness the natural flow which in generally available in surplus during Monsoon period, the Central Government is considering a proposal as a centrally sponsored scheme for putting the surplus flow into the sub-surface formations through artificial recharge scheme wherever feasible.

Average age of commanding officers in Indian Army

*353. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as reported in the "Indian Express' of the17th July, 1994, the Indian Army is getting leaner and is also greying with the average age of commanding officers flunctuating between 44—46, years;

(b) if so, what is Indian Army's age balance vis-a-vis that of Pakistani Army, and what is the shortage of Officers in the rank of captains; and

(c) what steps have been taken and are being taken to keep the army young as per norms, while maintaining the sharpness of the cutting edge of operational units representing the officers at captain level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The average age of commanding officers of battalions in the Indian Army is 43 to 45 years.

(b) Government do not have authentic figures of the average age of commanding Officers of Pakistani battalions. There are a few shortages in the rank of Captain and below in the Army. This, however, has not affected the operational potential of the Army.

(c) Regular exercises and training programmes are carried out to keep the Army operationally fit. Steps have been taken to reduce the average age of the commanding officers of battalions including liberlisation of premature